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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA – SAN JOSE**

LANGUAGE LINE SERVICES, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiff,

vs.

LANGUAGE SERVICES ASSOCIATES, LLC, a Pennsylvania corporation; WILLIAM SCHWARTZ, an individual; PATRICK CURTIN, an individual; and DOE DEFENDANTS 1 THROUGH 50,

Defendants.

Case No. CV 10-02605-JW

(Assigned to Hon. James Ware)

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE  
ORDER FOR LITIGATION  
INVOLVING HIGHLY  
SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL  
INFORMATION AND/OR  
TRADE SECRETS**



2.4 Designated House Counsel: House Counsel who seek access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information in this matter.

2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party’s competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party’s competitor.

2.8 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

2.9 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.10 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.11 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.12 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.13 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.14 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.15 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

2.16 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

#### 4. DURATION

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

## 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

### 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Party or

Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order

(see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

1 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

2 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but  
3 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix  
4 the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” to  
5 each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page  
6 qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by  
7 making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection  
8 being asserted.

9 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
10 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it  
11 would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material  
12 made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
13 ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the  
14 Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this  
15 Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate  
16 legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”) to each  
17 page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for  
18 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making  
19 appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being  
20 asserted.

21 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that  
22 the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other  
23 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is  
24 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears  
25 that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may invoke  
26 on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 21  
27 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the

1 level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated  
2 for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order.  
3 Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that  
4 period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
5 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

6 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing  
7 or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized  
8 individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) are  
9 present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way  
10 affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
11 ONLY.”

12 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page  
13 that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages  
14 (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of  
15 protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter  
16 of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day period for  
17 designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL  
18 – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that  
19 period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

20 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any  
21 other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container  
22 or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
23 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only a portion or portions of the information or  
24 item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected  
25 portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

26 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
27 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to



1 secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the  
2 Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the  
3 provisions of this Order.

4 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

5 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of  
6 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality  
7 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a  
8 significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a  
9 confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is  
10 disclosed.

11 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution  
12 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each  
13 challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite  
14 that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the  
15 Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the  
16 process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not  
17 sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must  
18 explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the  
19 Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and,  
20 if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging  
21 Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and  
22 confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and  
23 confer process in a timely manner.

24 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
25 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil  
26 Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial  
27 notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not  
28

1 resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent  
 2 declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in  
 3 the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required  
 4 declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality  
 5 designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion  
 6 challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a  
 7 challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought  
 8 pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has  
 9 complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

10           The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating  
 11 Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose  
 12 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions.  
 13 Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to  
 14 retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the  
 15 level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on  
 16 the challenge.

17           7.       ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

18           7.1       Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed  
 19 or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
 20 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the  
 21 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been  
 22 terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL  
 23 DISPOSITION).

24           Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and  
 25 in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

1                   7.2     Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise  
2 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose  
3 any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

4                   (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
5 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
6 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
7 that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

8                   (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the  
9 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
10 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

11                  (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure  
12 is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to  
13 Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

14                  (d) the court and its personnel;

15                  (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and  
16 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed  
17 the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

18                  (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is  
19 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit  
20 A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
21 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound  
22 by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated  
23 Protective Order.

24                  (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a  
25 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

26                   7.3     Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”  
27 Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating  
28

1 Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL  
2 – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

3 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
4 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
5 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
6 that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

7 (b) Designated House Counsel of the Receiving Party (1) who has no  
8 involvement in competitive decision-making, (2) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this  
9 litigation, (3) who has signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (4)  
10 as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(1), below, have been followed;

11 (c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably  
12 necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
13 (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been  
14 followed;

15 (d) the court and its personnel;

16 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and  
17 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed  
18 the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

19 (f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a  
20 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

21 7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY  
22 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to Designated House  
23 Counsel or Experts.

24 (a)(1) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the  
25 Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to Designated House Counsel any information or item  
26 that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to  
27 paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) sets forth the full

1 name of the Designated House Counsel and the city and state of his or her residence, and (2) describes  
2 the Designated House Counsel's current and reasonably foreseeable future primary job duties and  
3 responsibilities in sufficient detail to determine if House Counsel is involved, or may become involved,  
4 in any competitive decision-making.

5 (a)(2) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the  
6 Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information  
7 or item that has been designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" pursuant  
8 to paragraph 7.3(c) may do so without disclosure of the identity of the Expert so long as the Expert is not  
9 a current officer, director, or employee of a Party or anticipated to become one.

10 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in  
11 paragraph 7.4(a)(1) may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Designated House  
12 Counsel unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the  
13 Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

14 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with  
15 the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement  
16 within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the  
17 disclosure to Designated House Counsel may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in  
18 compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court to do so. Any  
19 such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the  
20 disclosure to Designated House Counsel is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the  
21 disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In  
22 addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties'  
23 efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer  
24 discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the  
25 disclosure.

26 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to Designated House Counsel shall  
27 bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards

proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Designated House Counsel or Expert.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN  
OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" that party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS  
LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY. Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this

litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

#### 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the Receiving Parties may not “sequester” or in any way use the document(s) pending resolution of a challenge to the claim of privilege or other protection to the extent it would be otherwise allowed by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B) as amended in 2006. This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the



law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

So Stipulated:

COWAN, DEBAETS, ABRAHAMS &  
SHEPPARD LLP

MURPHY ROSEN & MEYLAN LLP

/ Steven M. Weinberg/  
Steven M. Weinberg

Attorneys for Plaintiff  
Language Line Services, Inc.

1 BLANK ROME LLP

2 /Lawrence C. Hinkle/  
Lawrence C. Hinkle


3  
4 Attorneys for Defendant  
Language Services Associates, Inc.

5  
6 OGLETREE, DEAKINS, NASH, SMOAK & STEWART, P.C.

7 /Danielle Ochs-Tillotson/  
8 Danielle Ochs-Tillotson

9 Attorneys for Defendants  
Patrick Curtin and William Schwartz

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11  
12 ORDERED, this 6th day of October, 2010.

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15 Honorable Patricia V. Trumbull  
16 United States District Court Magistrate Judge  
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**EXHIBIT A****CERTIFICATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify and declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on [date] in the case of LANGUAGE LINE SERVICES, INC. v. LANGUAGE SERVICES ASSOCIATES, LLC, et al., Case No. CV 10-02605JW. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I acknowledge that I am to retain all copies of any of the materials that I receive that have been designated as “CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” or “COUNSEL’S EYES ONLY” in a manner consistent with this Order, and that all such copies are to be returned or destroyed as specified in this Order on the termination of this litigation or the completion of my duties in connection with this litigation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
City and State where sworn and signed

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name